

THE NEW ST. PAUL'S

Corner Stone of a Handsome Structure to Be Laid.

THE CEREMONIES TOMORROW.

Cardinal Gibbons and Distinguished Prelates to Officiate.

A CHURCH OF MARBLE

Tomorrow afternoon all good Catholics who can possibly do so will turn their steps toward Northwest Washington, where, at 8 o'clock, the corner stone of the fine marble church erected by St. Paul's parish, and now in course of erection at the northwest corner of 15th and V streets, will be laid by Cardinal Gibbons. The cherished wish of the pastor, Rev. James F. Mackin, and his congregation to provide more adequate church facilities for the Catholics of that section will then have realized a substantial beginning.

The cardinal arrived in Washington this morning at 11 o'clock. He was met at the depot by Rev. Fathers Mackin and Maynadier and a committee from St. Paul's congregation, who escorted him to St. Paul's pastoral residence, where he will be the guest of Father Mackin until after the ceremony tomorrow, when he will return to Baltimore.

In addition to the cardinal, the following prelates and priests of the church have been Dooley, R. S. Donaldson, B. J. O'Driscoll, J. invited, and most of them are expected to Most Rev. Archbishop Satolli; Archbishops Ireland of St. Paul, Minn.; Corrigan of New York, and Ryan of Philadelphia; Bishops Foley of Detroit, Mich., and O'Sullivan of Mobile, Ala.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, together with Dr. P. J. Garrigan, the vice rector, and the entire faculty; Rev. Father Richards, president of Georgetown University, and the faculty, as well as all the reverend clergy of the archdiocese of Baltimore.



The Present St. Paul's.

The prelates and reverend clergy who are to participate in the corner stone ceremonies will assemble tomorrow afternoon in the school hall beneath St. Paul's Chapel, on 15th street, where they will don their vestments, and at 3 o'clock sharp move in procession to the site of the new church. The Ceremonies. The procession will be headed by a score

of red-gowned acolytes carrying lighted tapers, with cross bearer and censer bearer, followed by the priests of the diocese, including the chanters, who will be succeeded by the bishops and archbishops, and finally the cardinal, dressed in his scarlet robes, including the tail pontifical hat, and carrying in his hands the jeweled crozier, which is in the form of a shepherd's crook. The cardinal will be assisted during the

ceremonies by Bishop Keane, with probably Rev. Father Glaab as deacon and Rev. Father Gloyd as subdeacon. The ceremony Father Gloyd as subdeacon. The ceremony of chanting the Psalms will be rendered by a choir of specially selected voices from the clergy of the archdiocese and will include Rev. Fathers Bart and Marr of Baltimore, Russell of Hyattsville, Fletcher and Dougherty of this city, Rev. Father Maynadier, the assistant pastor of St. Paul's Church, as well as several students of the Catholic University.

The corner stone, a block of snow-white marble three feet nine inches long by one foot eight inches deep, will be inscribed with a cross and the year 1883, and laid in the foundation at the southwest corner of the church. It is chambered for the reception of a box, in which will be deposited among other articles, copies of The Even-ing Star and other Washington daily pa-pers and the Church News. The names of all the subscribers to the new church fund on the books of the association, the various coins struck in 1803, from 1 cent to \$1, and parchment manuscript giving a brief history of the parish and of the corner stone Exing, the names of the present chief executive of the United States, the reigntng pope, his holiness Leo XIII, and James, Cardinal Gibbons, the names of the Com-missioners of the District of Columbia and

The ceremonies at the laying of the coraer stone will be according to a simple titual and very brief. The cardinal will bless the wails of the church and then blessing the stone will place upon it a trowelful of mortar, smoothing it over as the stone is moved into place. This is followed by a solemn chant, at the conclusion of which the Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, the elo-quent rector of the Catholic University, will deliver the sermon, after which the cardinal will close the ceremonies with a few brief remarks. Shelter for the Crowds.

anticipation of frosty weather and with a view to making a necessarily outloor ceremony as comfortable as possible for the churchmen who will officiate, as well as the people who will witness the teremonies, a large canvas covering will be erected upon the foundation walls. This this inclosure not being sufficiently large to admit all who may come, arrangements have been made for the overflow in the old church, where a sermon will be preached to those who may assemble there by a prominent divine, probably Bishop Curtis of Wilmington, Del.

The various Catholic societies of Wash.

of Wilmington, Del.

The various Catholic societies of Washington, including the Catholic Knights of America, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Gonzaga College cadets, the Knights of St. Augustine and the Emmet Guards, in St. Augustine and the Emmet Guards, in conjunction with the gentlemen of St. Paul's congregation, will act as a guard of honor to the cardinal, and during the ceremonies will form in double columns along the line of procession, thus keeping a clear passageway for the clergy and precluding any possible inconvenience from the large crowd anticinated.

anticipated.

The management of the lay part of the ceremonies is in the hands of the gentlemen of the congregation, and will be under the immediate direction of Mr. John D. Coughlin, Capt. Patrick O'Farreli, Geo. W. S. Giddens, Capt. Thomas J. Shea and James F. Duhamel.



The following will compose part of the P. Simonton, J. D. Leonard, Henry McDer-mott, Thos. J. Phillips, E. D. Corcoran, John Kelly, Chas. A. Dunn, John Fogarty, C. A Balluff, M. Long, I. Straub, T. F. Hurney, G. F. Eberly, A. Woods, Thos. I. Mc-Eneany, P. Dowd, Wm. M. Hall, Jos. Klein, J. E. Lyons, Hugh McQueeney, Thos. Steridan, Hugh Masterson, B. Solari, J. T. Varnell, C. E. Fletcher, E. T. R. Jones, J. A. Koch, J. T. Frawley, Jos. Simmons and Capt. Lynch.

The New Church

As already indicated, the foundation of the new church has been laid and the outer walls have risen to the level of the main floor, the heavy foists of which have been put in place and the first layer of flooring. consiting of one-inch boards, laid. The progress thus far serves to mark out the ground plan of the church and give some notion of its size.

The new structure will have a frontage of eighty-two feet on 15th street and a depth of 150 feet on V street, with a parking of seventeen feet on both streets. The basement walls are of Potomac blue stone, and the walls above the basement or grade level will be constructed of Baltimore county marble, laid in rock-faced ashler. The style of the church will be Gothic. The roof will be of slate with stone cornices, and copper gutters and rain pipes. On either side of the front will rise a massive tower twentyfour feet square, each attaining a height of 176 feet to top of cross. The upper eighty feet of the towers will form octagonal pyramids and will be covered with colored slate In the south tower will be placed an ele-gant chime of fine toned bells. The height of the roof apex will be seventy-four feet, surmounting which will be a massive stone

The main entrance on 15th street will be marked by a triple arch, surmounting which will be a triangular pediment, rising 14 feet to its apex. Over the main vestibule will e a large stained-glass rose window, 16 feet in diameter, above which will be constructed a niche, 6 by 13 feet, to contain the statue of St. Paul, the patron of the church. Or either side of this niche will be louver win-dows, 4 by 5 feet. The hood moldings over the front windows and various openings, as well as the panels and columns on either side of the main entrance, will be tastefully ornamented in Gothic scroll and carv-

ing.
In either tower will be a large rose window similar to that over the main entrance, but somewhat smaller. Beneath the rose window and above the Gothic window which will be placed in the first-story front of each tower will be two rows of lancet windows, while immediately below the cornice will appear a series of seven arches supported by circular columns and backed by meaning by circular columns and backed by masonry. There will be two additional public entrances on the V street front, one through the transept at the southeast corner, and another through the tower at the southwest corner. west corner. A private entrance for the clergy has also been provided, opening into the sacristy at the northeast corner of the edifice. All the entrances will be approached by granite steps.

The Interior.

The main entrance will open into a large estibule, 32 feet wide by 12 feet deep, laid in granolithic cement. On the right will be the sacristan's office, 15 by 15 feet, and on the left, occupying a corresponding space, will be the baptistry. Immediately over the vestibule will be the choir gallery, which will be reached by a stairway in the north

The interior of the church will consist of a lofty arched circular nave and side aisles with Dodecagon-shaped sanctuary, 32 by 26 feet, in which will be placed the main altar. Semi-circular wings, 16 by 6 feet, will afford space for two smaller altars. the side aisles will be 31 feet. Along either side of the clere story five stained glass windows, 5 by 5 1-2 feet, will be placed. The side aisles or wings will contain eleven Gothic windows, 5 by 14 feet, while surrounding the sanctuary and high above the main altar, seven specially designed win-dows, 12 by 4 1-2 feet, will furnish a soften-

ed light. ed light.

Ten clustered from columns twenty-two inches in diameter and resting on massive brick piers four feet square will support the roof, the ceiling of which will be ribbed the roof, the ceiling of which will be ribbed to the roof. the roof, the ceiling of which will be ribbed and ornamented in stucco work. Five assies will furnish approaches to the pews, the main or center one of which will be seven feet wide, the others four feet wide. The seating capacity of the church will be about 1,000. The main floor will be constructed with a view to tiling the sanctuary and aisles, but for the present hard wood floors will be laid. The church will be lighted by both electricity and gas. The interior finish, including the pews, will be either ash or quartered oak. The details as to the aitars and organ are as yet undeterto the aitars and organ are as yet undeter-

20x20, which will be entered from the cel-

lar.

The plans contemplate a perfect system of heating and ventilation, no little time and study having been given by Father Mackin to this important feature of church construction. The most substantial materials and thorough methods of construction are to be employed about the work, the aim of the builders being simplicity and neatness, combined with symmetry and sole neatness combined with symmetry and sol-

Idity.

The plans of the building were drawn by Philip N. Dwyer, architect, who will also superintend the work of construction. The contractor for the entire building, excepting pews, windows and heating apparatus, is Mr. Owen Donnelly. B. Hanrihan & Son are the subcontractors for the stone work. The cost of the church will be \$100,000, and will be ready for occupancy early in 1835 provided the work is not interrupted by bad weather or the financial depression.

Raising the Money. The money with which the church is to be FEARED BY ALL MANKIND. built is to be raised principally by subscriptions. An organization known as St. Paul's New Church Association has been collecting funds for the past three years. The object of this association is to enroll all the members and friends of the parish as contributors of specified amounts at given periods for the benefit of the new church. The present membership includes only about 175 families, but it is believed, that the work has really begun, that this number will be more than trebled and that in the near future the membership of the parish and the membership of the association will become, as they should be,

Rev. James F. Mackin. Rev. James F. Mackin, the pastor of St. 1868, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Martin J. was enveloped. Spaulding. Washington was the scene of his first priestly labors, where, as assistant to the lamented Dr. Charles I. White of St.

separated territory. Such a task required more than the ordinary man, and when, on October 10 of that year, it was officially an-nounced that Father Mackin was appointed to assist at St. Matthew's Church, and commissioned to proceed at once to organize a new parish, there was general rejoicing among the Catholics interested, for they were well pleased with the cardinal's choice, and were well satisfied that if anyone could assume such an onerous task and carry it to a successful conclusion it was Father Mackin and events have chong the first proceed to swantow the other. Keepers of serpents at zoological gardens have constantly to be on the look-out for such accidents. I have known one valuable reptile to be rescued after seven feet of him had been consumed. When discovered in this predicament only a foot of his tail Father Mackin, and events have shown that stuck out of the mouth of a comrade.

15th and V streets northwest as a site for a new church and for other parochial buildings. The price paid was \$28.120. This ings. The price paid was \$26,129. This debt was turned over to Father Mackin to liquidate or pay interest on as best he might. Such a task, with no congregation or organization whatsoever, was by no means an enviable one. Father Mackin, however, made up in faith what he lacked in United States currency, and, like a good business man, decided that the way to make money was to spend it judiciously.

He accordingly at once proceeded with the

erection of what was not only to be a chapel, but was to supply the need of a parochial school in the northwest section of the city. October 3, 1886, witnessed the laying of the corner stone by Cardinal Gib. Small Brains and Slight Intelligence. bons, the sermon for the occasion being de-livered by the Rev. J. S. Foley, D. D., the present bishop of Detroit. The building is to erect, will be devoted to school purposes

The first service in this church was held on Christmas day, 1886, by Rev. Father Mackin, who celebrated high mass, and on that day the work of forming a congregation may be said to have practically com menced. So well did the work succeed and the congregation multiply that in the fall of 1889 the cardinal decided to make the till then but a mission a parish unto itself. In anticipation of this action, Father Mackin had already erected a handsome rector; on a site originally reserved for it on street. The house is a prettily designed building, forty feet square, of red brick, after the prevailing Washington tone, com-fortable looking and well lighted. Its cost

Here Father Mackin took up his abode September 1, 1889, since which time he has devoted all his energies to the development of his parish and the interests of his congregation. That he has succeeded is well shown by the prosperous condition of his work today. In the short period the parish has been in existence—about seven years— he has gathered around him a congrega-tion of about 2,500, established a creditable parochial school of 125 pupils and three teachers, organized a flourishing Sunday school of over 300 pupils, established various charitable and devotional societies among the congregation, brought the finances of the parish to a most healthy condition, and now the year of his silver jubilee he has entered upon the crowning work of his life in the erection of a magnifi-cent church, which will amply supply the needs of his parish for generations to come

In the Struggle for Life.

From Cornhill Magazine. In tropical countries, where the struggle animals have been driven by want to seek their livelihood in the dark, through stress of competition. There are the howler monkeys, for example, who make night hideous in large tracts of South American forest. beginning their dismal music as soon as day as dawn purples the horizon.

There are the lemurs of Madagascar, so called because, like ghosts, they walk by night and withdraw at cockcrow-strange, stealthy, noiseless creatures, with great, monkeys that prey on birds and insects in the gloomy depths of their native forests. There is the slender loris, a graceful and beautiful beast, with eyes like a gazelle's, but treacherous manners, who pounces upon birds as they sleep in their little nests, creeping silently upon them from behind like an Indian upon the warpath, and affording no indication of his hateful presence till he is within arm's reach of his slumber-

ing victim.

There is that curious little nondescript animal, the aye-aye, who attracted so much attention a few years ago at the Zoo-a quaint, small beast, half monkey, half rodent, who comes forth by night in search of fruits or insects, and crawls through the woods with catlike pace upon butterfly or it wants to investigate and makes up its caterpillar. And there is that other add mind as to the best way of setting to work caterpillar. And there is that other and connecting link, the galeopithecus, or "fly-ing monkey"—a lemur well on his way to develop into a bat, apelike in form, but with a membrane stretched loose between his culiar sound is produced by the expulsion of arms and legs after the rudimentary fashio glides from tree to tree with a sort of half jump, half flight, very curious to witness.
These are but very few of the nocturnal mammals of the monkey and lemur type, ancient ancestors of our own, gone wrong through keeping such very late hours, and now stranded for the most part in islands or peninsulas of extreme antiquity.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Dear me," he whispered, "do you think f I married you your father would forgive "I'm sure he would, dear," she asserted

"And would he give us a house of on "I know he would, dearest."
"And would he give us enough to live

beautifully on?"
"I'm sure of it, Harry."
"And would he take me into the firm?"
"Certainly he would." "And let me run the business to suit my-self?" "Of course he would, darling."

She snuggled to his bosom, but he put her "I can never marry you," he said, hoarsely. "Your father is too willing to get you off his hands."

ALL ABOUT SNAKES.

Queer Ways of Many Kinds of Venomous Serpents.

SHARP TEETH LOADED WITH POISON

Oddities of Creatures That Are Crawlers on the Earth.

"Snakes frequently swallow animals bigger than themselves," said an expert in reptilian lore to a writer for The Star. "This feat they are able to accomplish because the bones of their heads are not consolidated, but are united by elastic ligaments, so that their jaws are capable of enormous expansion. Why, I knew of a case where a large boa ate the blanket provided to keep her warm. She was about to change her skin, and, as is usual under such circumstances, she was partly blind. The rabbits throughout the archdiocese, particularly in furnished by nature with glands which se-Baltimore and Washington, where he has crete a great amount of saliva for the lumany friends. Father Mackin is a native brication of food consumed whole. In this canoples of pestilential vapors swarm of Baltimore, and received his collegiate instance the snake was made to disgorge with insects, mollusks, worms and the education and theological training there. the dinner, which was scarcely recognizable smaller reptiles on which snakes mostly He was ordained to the priesthood June 30, from the thick coating of mucus in which it feed. They are the scavengers of such Swallows Its Prey Alive.

"A snake has no means for separating the lamented Dr. Charles I. White of St. Matthew's Church, he remained two years, whence he was placed in charge of the Rockville mission, where he labored assiduously till May, 1877, when he was made assistant to the Rev. Dr. Foley of St. Martin's Church, Baltimore. Here he remained until May, 1882, when he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church in the same city, succeeding the now Most Rev. Archbishop Chappelle of New Mexico.

The year 1885 found the cardinal contemplating the division of St. Matthew's partish and the building of a new church in the separated territory. Such a task required cage together, and both get hold of the flesh from bones and feathers. It swallows cage together, and both get hold of the same frog or rat, they will advance upon it until their heads meet, when one of

their confidence was not misplaced.

Parish History.

Early in 1886 a diocesan commission purchased a plat of ground at the corner of Lithau County Vision of State o expansion of the body, and a snake of superior size is disposed of by doubling up in the stomach. It is often asked what these crawling creatures are good for. For one thing, they are able to penetrate where no larger carnivorous animal could venture, into dense and noisome morasses, bogs, jungles and swamps, amid the tangled veg-etation of the tropics, where they feed on swarms of smaller reptiles. The hedgehog, weasel, rat, peccary, badger, hog, goat and many kinds of birds keep snakes within due limits as to numbers, while the latter de-vour innumerable lesser vermin. Thus the balance of nature is maintained.

> "Snakes have small brains, slight intelligence and little sensibility to pain. They can live for a long time deprived of their for the journey in the shape of eggs.
> "There is a well-authenticated story of a cobra that got through a chink into a henhouse and ate so many eggs from under a sitting fowl, that it could not get out again through the same crack. Next morning it was killed and cut open, when, as the eggs were found to be unbroken and still warm. the experiment was tried of replacing them under the mother, who in due time hatched out the brood none the worse for this reout the brood none the worse for this remarkable accident. Black snakes, though not venomous, are killed by farmers wherever found, because of the havoc they make in poultry yards. This kind of serpent climbs trees with ease and has been described as the 'nimblest creature living.' There is one very extraordinary serpent called the anodon, whose business, according to Prof. Owen, is to restrain the undue increase of small birds by devouring their eggs. Far back in its throat it has certain projections which serve as teeth, though in reality they are points of the spine projecting into the

Some Are Fond of Milk.

"These projections are actually tipped with enamel. Their purpose is to break the eggs after they have been swallowed sufficiently far to make it sure that none of the contents shall be lost by the fracture of the shell. Some American snakes, among for life seems to rage even fiercer than in them the so-called 'milk snake,' are said the temperate regions, a vast number of to be very fond of milk and to rob the dairies. The black snake, or racer, is a milk thief, and is accused of skimming off all the cream from the pans when it finds its way into a spring-house where milk is kept. In India, when a snake discovers how to get at the eggs and milk in a larder, no beginning their dismal music as soon as evening sets in, and only retiring for the day as dawn purples the horizon.

In a tive will on any account kill it, because it is regarded as the good genius of the house. Milk is fed to the cobras in that country in some of the temples where they are worshiped. Four officers were once playing whist in an East Indian bungalow Suddenly one of them exclaimed: 'Kee Suddenly one of them exclaimed: 'Keep still, for God's sake! I feel a cobra crawling about my leg! What would have hap-pened nobody can tell, had it not been that "People who gaze upon a cage full of snakes at a menagerie or zoological garden will usually point at the tongue of a serpent and exclaim: 'Look at its sting!' Now, ined. To begin with, no snake has a sting ined. To begin with, no snake has a sting, and the forked tongue is the most innocent member imaginable. This curious delusion has received large encouragement from Shakespeare, who constantly speaks of snakes as 'poison tongued' and as often refers to their 'mortal sting.' The fact is that the snake's tongue is an organ of feeling, by which the owner examines whatever it wants to investigate and makes up the mind as to the best way of setting to work air from the lungs, more or less quick or loud, as the reptile is more or less alarmed

follow them. When not thus in use it is withdrawn into a sort of sheath or scabbard, which can be closed at will to guard the sensitive member against injury. One can easily see how useful such an instruction of the sensitive member against injury. One can easily see how useful such an instruction of the sense of the can easily see how useful such an instrument is to a creature which, usually nocturnal, winds its way through tangled masses of vegetation, often in dark caves, holes and other obscure retreats, with eyes so placed that they can see neither before nor beneath, and with other senses only feebly developed. Under such circumstances the tongue feels the way. Its function is the tongue feels the way. Its function is given rise to a vulgar belief that they never the control of the whiskers of a cat. For the tongue feels the way. Its function is like that of the whiskers of a cat. For its further protection nature has provided a small opening in the upper lip, so that it can be projected while the mouth is shut.

"Not all snakes hiss. There is a little viper of India called the 'echis,' which is one of the most ill-tempered of reptiles. When annoyed it makes a sound like hiss-line but it is produced by rustling its scales.

The point is so fine and sharp that beggets the tooth, down through it, and is emitted at the point into the wound made by it.

the atmosphere which surrounds it. It decomposes the air, which, imprudently inhaled, induces languor. The person wastes
away, the lungs are affected, and in the
course of four months he dies of consumption. That is a fair specimen of the yarns
that used to be propagated by alleged scientific men respecting snakes. The explorer
Livingstone tells of a snake in Africa
which utters a cry by night exactly like
the bleating of a young kid.

"Snakes in general indulge in an annual
sleep of several months' duration, which
may take place in summer or in winter.

slaces in general induige in an annual sleep of several months' duration, which may take place in summer or in winter. This aestivation or hibernation involves an almost total suspension of the vital forces. Many serpents in warm countries resign themselves to a death-like repose and temporary tomb by burying themselves in mud, which is hard baked over them. Thus they remain sealed up until the rainy season loosens the soil and frees them. The prairie rattlesnake undergoes this species of torpor in the dry canyons of the Rocky mountains during the droughts of July and August. Snakes remain torpid on an average half the year. It is a winter sleep in colder and temperate climates, and a summer sleep in hot ones. The green garter snake of the United States hibernates eight months out of the twelve. One peculiarity of reptiles is their ability to withstand an astonishing degree of heat. On the hottest day in the hottest places on earth one surprises snakes and lizards earth one surprises snakes and lizards basking in the blazing sun-glare on sands and rocks which would almost blister the hand to touch. Serpents are abundantly supplied with oily fat. Thick layers of it line their intestines, and this is gradually absorbed during their torpor.

Their Power of Endurance. "The power of endurance in serpents and given to her dodged her grasp, and she got their independence of a large supply of hold of the blanket instead. Rather a dry oxygen render them important agents in Paul's Church, is a man well known meal, one would think. But serpents are the economy of nature. In the swamps and morasses where malaria abounds they are most rumerous. Many such places under localities, fulfilling a great law by main-taining the balance of nature even to the extent of rendering certain countries habit-

able.
"Those snakes which dwell in the highits prey alive. The latter usually dies of suffocation. In the process of deglutition ly select sunny hillsides when frost sets in and hide themselves under stones or in the breathing of the serpent is interfered and hide themselves under stones or in caves, where sometimes they congregate in vast numbers. In Australia serpent hunting is a favorite sport for boys. They lay traps of large flat stones in places where the reptiles are likely to resort. Sometimes they will capture half a dozen or more of different species under one rock. Even the venomous kinds may be easily captured and put into bags in their half-dormant condition. Great numbers of snakes secured in this way by collectors have been furnished to museums. They are gathered by hunters after the native marsupials and exported.

them will proceed to swallow the other.
Keepers of serpents at zoological gardens have constantly to be on the look-out for such accidents. I have known one valuable reptile to be rescued after seven feet of him had been consumed. When discovered in this predicament only a foot of his tail stuck out of the mouth of a comrade.

"Cannibalism is very common in snakes. A box of imported serpents labeled 'ten cobras' or 'fourteen vipers' will often be found short in the number on this account. It is a curious fact that these reptiles, as a rule, selze animals bigger than themselves. The structure of their ribs permits great

It until their heads meet, when one of them will proceed to swallow the other.

When discovered has had to do with the 'water viper,' or 'nor snake.' Its tail ends in a blunt, horny pc int about half an inch long. With this instrument, as is alleged, the serpent is at the tomortally wound men and other animals. If struck into a tree, the latter instantly withers, turns black and dies. Thus is this remarkable reptile supposed to be armed with death at both ends. Of course, the notion is an absurdity. It is worth knowing that if one is attacked by a boa constrictor the only thing to do is to take hold of the tip of the tail and unwind him. hold of the tip of the tail and unwind him. If there is an opportunity to strike him, aim at the tail. The spinal cord there being only thinly covered with bone, it is more easily wounded, and when the spine is broken, the animal is disabled. One of the rost curious of popular fancies respecting snakes has to do with the so-cailed 'hoopsnake' of this country, which is supposed to be able to take its tail in its mouth and roll down hill. This idea may have arisen from the manner in which this serpent proceeds sometimes by a series of leans. Early from the manner in which this serpent pro-ceeds sometimes by a series of leaps. Rap-idly extending itself to full length, it brings its hinder part into a loop and springs for-ward, repeating this operation with amaz-ing rapidity, so that to the eye it might easily produce the appearance of rolling in hoop fashion hoop fashion.

The Double Walker. "There is a well-known snake called the present bishop of Detroit. The building is a red brick structure, with an ornamental front, containing two stories and a cellar.

The chapel is in the upper story, the lower floor being divided into three large siderable time. If the head be severed, it seems where secular instruction is double walker,' from its ability to go forschool rooms, where secular instruction is given during the week and religious training on Sunday to a flourishing Sunday school. This building, which cost \$12,000 Many serpents which do not live in trees a matter of fact, is a burrowing serpent. continue to move, coil and even pring. tory, has given his indorsement. This, and don't forget that you cannot buy silk for the price of cotton.

Yaluable pamphlet free.

To escape from its enemies, such as larger ophidians and carnivorous birds, it must Many serpents which do not live in trees a matter of fact, is a burrowing serpent. will climb them in search of birds' eggs, To escape from its enemies, such as larger exclusively, as soon as the new church is They do much damage in poultry yards. ophidians and carnivorous birds, it must When once the eggs are missed from a hen's nest, and a snake's track is discovered, the farmer knows that the thier will repeat the offense, so a watch is set and no mercy is shown to the culprit when caught. On the other hand, snakes are of important use to agriculture, by consuming the mice that devour the crops. Snake catchers who pack serpents for transportation across the ocean commonly supply them with food for the journey in the shape of eggs. brought them into existence for the purpose of keeping the predacious insects in check "In many respects snakes are wonderfully well equipped by nature. Prof. Owen said of them that they could outclimb the monkey, outswim the fish, outleap the jerboa, and, suddenly loosening the coils of their crouching spiral, they can spring into the air and seize the bird on the wing. With neither hands nor talons, they can outwrestle the athlete and can crush their prey in the embrace of their overlapping folds. One puzzle about them is their method of progression. It is effected by the extremities of their ribs, which, though beextremities of their ribs, which, though be-neath the skin, act in a manner as feet. In some species there are more than 400 vertebrae or joints in the spine, each having a pair of ribs attached. Prof. Huxley once said that the most beautiful piece of anatomy he knew was the vertebra of a spake. Each two vertebras are joined to snake. Each two vertebrae are joined to-gether by a ball and socket joint and have eight other joints in addition. The ball and socket joints admit of every variety of curvature and the utmost pliancy of move-

ment.
"All fresh-water snakes are harmless. In "All fresh-water snakes are harmless. In this category are not included such serpents as the moccasin, which merely frequents streams and banks. The true ophidians of the fresh water inhabit rivers and estuaries, feeding on fish and rarely coming to land. Some of them frequent brackish waters and even enter the sea. They all bring forth their young allve in the water. These snakes chiefly belong to tropical and semitropical regions, though in this country many of them frequent rivers that are many of them frequent rivers that are frozen over in winter, during which season they hibernate in holes near the banks.

The Sen Snakes. "Among the most interesting of all ophidians are the sea snakes, which are found in vast numbers in the waters of the Indian ocean and other eastern seas. They have tails flattened like fins to serve as rudders. To exclude the water when they dive their nostrils are furnished with a one of the others quietly set a saucer of milk near by, which the snake presently sought. It was promptly killed. valve. Their lungs extend the whole length of the body as far as the tail, and, retaining a large supply of air, enable them to float valve. Their lungs extend the whole length a large supply of air, enable them to float on the surface of the water when it is calm. Ships often pass through shoals of them apparently asleep. Their eyes are so modified as to enable them to see better in water than in air. All of them are exwater than in air. All of them are ex-tremely venomous. They are also very wild and fierce, on which account they are a great dread to fishermen. Nevertheless they are frequently caught in nets, when, owing to their activity, it is difficult to dis-engage them. When caught they will often strike their fangs into their own flesh. They are said to attain a length of twelve feet. Fishes furnish their food, being paralyzed by the poison and thus made an easy prey.
"All sorts of curious notions have arisen

as to the rattle of the rattlesnake. The American Indians declare that an addiloud, as the reptile is more or less alarmed or angry. It may be supposed to correspond with the agitated breathing or panting of other animals.

A Snake's Tongue.

"The touch of a snake's tongue on the hand is felt like the sweep of a thread, so light and delicate. When the animal is excited by fear or otherwise the vibrations of this organ are so rapid that the eye cannot follow them. When not thus in sea to grashopper. Other authorities, however. tional joint to the rattle grows whenever

be erected upon the foundation walls. This ient-like arrangement will be heated by gas radiators, and it is believed it can be nade very comfortable, no matter how cold inclement the weather. In the event of inclement the weather is too wining to get you off his hands."

When annoyed it makes a sound like hissing inclement is too wining to get you off his hands."

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When annoyed it makes a sound like hissing inclement is so wining to the sacristy will be the priests' sacristy, 20x20 to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The 'spreading adder' of this sometimes called the 'hissing smooth, whereas the point of the finest produced by rustling its scales to gether. The point is so fine and sharp that beneath to gether. The point is so fine and sharp that beneath to gether. The point is so fine and sharp that beneath to gether. The point is so fine and sharp that beneath to gether. The point is so fine and sharp that beneath

permanently harmless by the removal of its poison glands; but this is very far from being the case. Within a few days the teeth from behind move forward and take the places of the poison fangs, establishing connection with the venom ducts, and thus becoming in their turn true poison fangs. Nature seems to have supplied snakes with teeth more liberally than any other animals, inasmuch as they are reproduced indefinitely. The tooth which conveys the venom is a sort of hypodermic syringe, perfect in its way, with a slit down the side to carry the poison and a solid point. Take it all in all, there is nothing more wonderful than a snake."

Animal Extracts.

Prepared according to the Supervision of Dr. William A. Hammond.

Your Husband's Sole On Earth?

> WORN OUT MOST LIKELY-AND HE DOESN'T KNOW IT-AND YET HE WEARS THE SAME SHOES ON THE STREET. IN THE OFFICE AND WHILE OUT CALLING. DOESN'T THINK TO BUY A PAIR OF PATENT LEATHER SHOES FOR DRESS WEAR. WHY NOT ADD THE CARE OF HIS FEET TO YOUR CHARGES? DROP IN AND SEE OUR \$6 FRENCH PATENT CALF SHOES FOR \$3.75. BUY A PAIR AND SURPRISE HIM.

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antiquated methods and illiterate practitioners,
and don't forget that you cannot buy silk for the

"Can afford to experiment every week or so until they get a set of Teeth which will fit their mouth perfectly. Most people cannot afford to experiment, and if you are one of them it will be to your interest to come directly here, for we "GUARANTEE" to fit the mouth perfectly the "FIRST TIME." Our teeth are \$5 per set—and we cannot make any better for \$15 or \$20—in short, there are no better.

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ICE CREAM DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS CITY, GEORGETOWN OR MOUNT PLEASANT. LEAVE NEW YEAR'S ORDERS TODAY 1427 New York Ave.

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To be "faultlessly" attired for New Year's receptions means that you should have a few Diamonds—a Diamond Pendant—a pair of Diamond Enrings, a Diamond Hair Ornament and one or two Diamond Rings. Where else should you buy them if not at an exclusive "Diamond" firm? Largest stock, largest variety and naturally the "lowest" prices.

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Building Papers, Moth-proof Goods, Fire Brick,
Clay and Tile Asbestos, Flue Lining, Pulp Slatts,

ac.

Indian Medico-chirurgical Review, Bombay.

"Acting upon these bases, Dr. Hammond experimented at first with the fresh juice of the origans; but, as its use was not unattended with danger, he modified his experiments and used extracts made by a somewhat elaborate process. He describes the process of making Cerebrine from the brain of the ox, and the same process is applicable to making extracts from the organs, as "the brain of the ox, and the same process is ap"plicable to making extracts from the organs, as
"the heart, liver, kidneys, testicles, etc. Five
"minims of the extract diluted with an equal
"quantity of distilled water constitutes a hypo"dermic dose. The local result of the hypodermic
"injection is a slight smarting at the time of in"jection, followed by itching and crythems. The
"physiological effects produced by a single injection
"of Cerebrine are acceleration of the pulse, with
"feeling of fullness and distension in the head, en"bilaration of spirits, increased urinary exerciton,
"augmentation of the expulsive force of the blad"der and peristaltic action of the intestines, in"creased in muscular strength and endurance, in"creased power of vision in elderly people and in"creased appetite and digestive power. Injections
"of Cerebrine have been used by the author in
"neurasthenia, insomnia, migraine, hysteria, epi"lepsy, etc., and he has also obtained axeellant re"sults from treating appropriate cases by the on-

"lepsy, etc., and he has also obtained excellent re"suits from treating appropriate cases by the ca"tract of the pancreas of the ox."

CEREBRINE, the sterilized extract of the brain
of the ox, contains the substance required by the
brain for its nutrition and normal action. It is
possessed of great power, its effect being experienced in a few minutes, and continuing in a mode
ified form for several days.

It is of singular efficacy, as—
let. A Resistant to the Advances of OM Ass.
2d. In Nervous Prostration or Neurasthesia.

8d. Hysteria. 4th. Nervous Dyspepsia. 5th. Hypochondria and Mild Forms of Mo

Sth. Hypochondria and Mild Forms of Derangement.

6th. Functional Brain Disturbance, due fective nutrition of the organ.

7th. Temporary or Long-continued Brain tion, resulting from intellectual or emotions A single dose will, in cases of the first-maxificition, frequently act as a complete restor the nervous system.

8th. Insomnia, resulting from ever mental CARDINE, the starilized extract of the the or, contains the substance, both nerv muscular, required by the heart for its and normal action. It is a powerful hear and nermal action. It is a powerful hear and exerts its influence within a few minut its administration.

It strengthens the pulse and lessens i quency in those cases in which the heart's is feeble and frequent, causes the disapp of intermissions and other irregularities strength and force of the heart beat, and m by increases the blood pressure, so that upon the kidneys as a diuretic.

It is useful—

It is u

3d. In Dropsy, due to Weak Heart, consequent diminished blood pressure, and a decreased action of the kidneys.

4th. In those Cases of Bright's Diserse, in which the Action of the Kidneys requires to be increased. MEDULLINE, the sterilized extract of the spinal cord of the ox, contains the substance required by this organ for its nutrition and normal action. It is of great benefit in functional and organic affections of the spinal cord, rapidly effecting curse in the former, and even in the latter, where the morbid process has not advanced beyond the first stage, arresting their further progress and producing creat amelioration in all the symptoms.

MUSCULINE, the sterilized extract of the muscular tissue of the ox, contains the substance required by the muscles for their nutrition and normal action. It is a restorative of great value in muscular weakness in the case of persons who have recently undergone severe muscular exertion, and who are more or less exhausted by the strain to which they have been subjected.

In cases of convalescence from severe diseases, or in others in which the system requires to be built up, it is superior in its action to beef extracts or beef tea.

The above named and other extracts, Testine, Ovarire, Thyrodine, etc., are now for sale by druggists generally, and by the manufacturers, COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., 1704 G st., Washington, D.C. Agent for Washington—F. A. TSCHIFFELY, d23-lawly

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